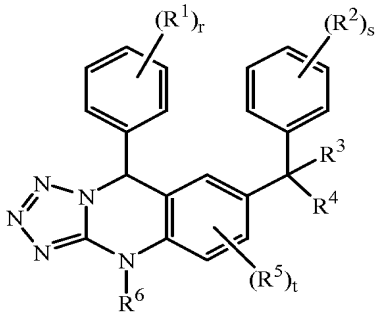
Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1.-10. (Canceled)

11. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula (I):



(I)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or N-oxide or stereochemically isomeric form thereof, wherein
r and s are each independently 0, 1, 2 or 3;
t is 0, 1, or 2;

each R^1 and R^2 are independently hydroxy, halo, cyano, nitro, C_{1-6}alkyl, $-(CR^{16}R^{17})_p-C_{3-10}$cycloalkyl, cyano$C_{1-6}$alkyl, hydroxy$C_{1-6}$alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxyC_{1-6}alkyl, hydroxycarbonylC_{1-6}alkyl, $R^{20}S$-C_{1-6}alkyl, trihalomethyl, arylC_{1-6}alkyl, Het^1-C_{1-6}alkyl, -C_{1-6}alkyl-$NR^{18}R^{19}$, -C_{1-6}alkylNR^{18}-C_{1-6}alkyl-$NR^{18}R^{19}$, -C_{1-6}alkylNR^{18}-C_{1-6}alkyl, -C_{1-6}alkylNR^{18}COAlkAr^1, -C_{1-6}alkylNR^{18}COAr^1, C_{1-6}alkylsulphonylaminoC_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, hydroxyC_{1-6}alkyloxy, C_{1-6}alkyloxyC_{1-6}alkyloxy, -OC_{1-6}alkyl-$NR^{18}R^{19}$, trihalomethoxy, arylC_{1-6}alkyloxy, Het^1-C_{1-6}alkyloxy, C_{2-6}alkenyl, cyanoC_{2-6}alkenyl, -C_{2-6}alkenyl-$NR^{18}R^{19}$, hydroxycarbonylC_{2-6}alkenyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonylC_{2-6}alkenyl, C_{2-6}alkynyl, -CHO, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl, hydroxyC_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl, hydroxycarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonyl, $-CONR^{18}R^{19}$, -$CONR^{18}$-C_{1-6}alkyl-$NR^{18}R^{19}$, -$CONR^{18}$-C_{1-6}alkyl-Het^1, -$CONR^{18}$-C_{1-6}alkyl-Ar^1, -$CONR^{18}$-O-C_{1-6}alkyl, -$CONR^{18}$-C_{1-6}alkenyl, $-NR^{18}R^{19}$, $-OC(O)R^{20}$, $-CR^{20}=NR^{21}$, $-CR^{20}$=N-OR^{21}, $-NR^{20}C(O)NR^{18}R^{19}$, $-NR^{20}SO_2R^{21}$, $-NR^{20}C(O)R^{21}$, -S-R^{20}, -S(O)-R^{20}, $-S(O)_2R^{20}$, $-SO_2NR^{20}R^{21}$, $-C(NR^{22}R^{23})=NR^{24}$,
or a group of formula

-CO-Z or -CO-NR^y-Z

in which R^y is hydrogen or C_{1-4}alkyl and Z is phenyl or a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring containing one or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulphur and nitrogen, the phenyl or heterocyclic ring being optionally substituted by one or two substituents each independently selected from halo, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkylthio, hydroxy, -$NR^{18}R^{19}$, C_{1-6}alkylsulphonylamino, C_{1-6}alkyl, haloC_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy or phenyl; or

two R^1 and R^2 substituents adjacent to one another on the phenyl ring may independently form together a bivalent radical of formula

-O-CH_2-O- (a-1)
-O-CH_2-CH_2-O- (a-2)
-O-CH=CH- (a-3)
-O-CH_2-CH_2- (a-4) or
-O-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2- (a-5)

R^{16} and R^{17} are independently hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl;
R^{18} and R^{19} are independently hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl or -($CR^{16}R^{17}$)$_p$–C_{3-10}cycloalkyl, or together with the adjacent nitrogen atom form a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring optionally containing one, two or three further heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen or sulphur and optionally substituted by one or two substituents each independently selected from halo, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, C_{1-6}alkyl, haloC_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, OCF_3, hydroxycarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di-(C_{1-6}alkyl)aminocarbonyl, amino, mono- or di(C_{1-6}alkyl)amino, C_{1-6}alkylsulfonylamino, oxime, or phenyl;
R^{20} and $R^{21}$are independently hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, –($CR^{16}R^{17}$)p-C_{3-10}cycloalkyl or arylC_{1-6}alkyl;
R^{22}, R^{23} and R^{24} are independently hydrogen and C_{1-6}alkyl or C(O) C_{1-6}alkyl;
p is 0 or 1;

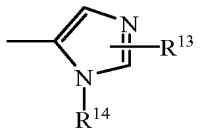
R^3 is hydrogen, halo, cyano, C_{1-6}alkyl, -($CR^{16}R^{17}$)$_p$ –C_{3-10}cycloalkyl, haloC_{1-6}alkyl, cyanoC_{1-6}alkyl, hydroxyC_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxyC_{1-6}alkyl, arylC_{1-6}alkyloxy C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkylthioC_{1-6}alkyl, hydroxycarbonylC_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonylC_{1-6}alkyl, –C_{1-6}alkyl-$NR^{18}R^{19}$, –C_{1-6}alkyl-$CONR^{18}R^{19}$, arylC_{1-6}alkyl, Het^1C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{2-6}alkenyl, -C_{2-6}alkenyl $NR^{18}R^{19}$, C_{2-6}alkynyl,

hydroxycarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonyl, aryl, or Het^1 ; or
a radical of formula

$-O-R^7$	(b-1)
$-S-R^7$	(b-2)
$-NR^8R^9$	(b-3) or
$-N=CR^7R^8$	(b-4)

wherein R^7 is hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, $-(CR^{16}R^{17})_p-C_{3-10}$cycloalkyl, aryl$C_{1-6}$alkyl, C_{2-6}alkenyl, C_{2-6}alkynyl, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl or $-C_{1-6}$alkylC(O)OC_{1-6}alkyl $NR^{18}R^{19}$, or a radical of formula -Alk-OR^{10} or -Alk-$NR^{11}R^{12}$;
R^8 is hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, $-(CR^{16}R^{17})_p-C_{3-10}$cycloalkyl, C_{2-6}alkenyl or C_{2-6}alkynyl;
R^9 is hydrogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6}alkyl, $-(CR^{16}R^{17})_p-C_{3-10}$cycloalkyl, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonylC_{1-6}alkyl, arylC_{1-6}alkyl, C_{2-6}alkenyl, C_{2-6}alkynyl, aryl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, a group of formula $-NR^{18}R^{19}$, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonylamino, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl, haloC_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl, arylC_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonyl, trihaloC_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxyC_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di(C_{1-6}alkyl)aminocarbonyl wherein the alkyl moiety may optionally be substituted by one or more substituents independently selected from aryl and C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonyl substituents; aminocarbonylcarbonyl, mono- or di(C_{1-6}alkyl)aminoC_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl, or a radical of formula -Alk-OR^{10} or Alk-$NR^{11}R^{12}$;
wherein Alk is C_{1-6}alkanediyl;
R^{10} is hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, $-(CR^{16}R^{17})_p-C_{3-10}$cycloalkyl, C_{2-6}alkenyl, C_{2-6}alkynyl, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl or hydroxyC_{1-6}alkyl;
R^{11} is hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, $-(CR^{16}R^{17})_p-C_{3-10}$cycloalkyl, C_{2-6}alkenyl or C_{2-6}alkynyl;
R^{12} is hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, $-(CR^{16}R^{17})_p-C_{3-10}$cycloalkyl, C_{2-6}alkenyl, C_{2-6}alkynyl or C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl;

R^4 is a radical of formula



(c-1)

wherein R^{13} is hydrogen, halo or C_{1-6}alkyl;
R^{14} is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;
;

R^5 is cyano, hydroxy, halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, $-(CR^{16}R^{17})_p$ $-C_{3-10}$cycloalkyl, C_{2-6}alkenyl, C_{2-6}alkynyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, hydroxycarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonyl, or a group of formula $-NR^{18}R^{19}$or $-CONR^{18}R^{19}$;

R^6 is hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, $-(CR^{16}R^{17})_p$ $-C_{3-10}$cycloalkyl, cyanoC_{1-6}alkyl, $-C_{1-6}$alkylCO_2R^{20}, aminocarbonylC_{1-6}alkyl, $-C_{1-6}$alkyl-$NR^{18}R^{19}$, $R^{20}SO_2$, $R^{20}SO_2C_{1-6}$alkyl, $-C_{1-6}$alkyl-OR^{20}, $-C_{1-6}$alkyl-SR^{20}, $-C_{1-6}$alkyl$CONR^{18}$-C_{1-6}alkyl-$NR^{18}R^{19}$, $-C_{1-6}$alkyl$CONR^{18}$-C_{1-6}alkyl-Het^1, $-C_{1-6}$alkyl$CONR^{18}$-C_{1-6}alkyl-Ar^1, $-C_{1-6}$alkyl$CONR^{18}$-Het^1, $-C_{1-6}$alkyl$CONR^{18}Ar^1$, $-C_{1-6}$alkyl$CONR^{18}$-O-C_{1-6}alkyl, $-C_{1-6}$alkyl$CONR^{18}$-C_{1-6}alkenyl, $-Alk-Ar^1$ or $-AlkHet^1$;

Ar^1 is phenyl, naphthyl or phenyl or naphthyl substituted by one to five substituents each independently selected from halo, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, C_{1-6}alkyl, haloC_{1-6}alkyl, -alkyl$NR^{18}R^{19}$, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, OCF_3, hydroxycarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonyl, $-CONR^{18}R^{19}$, $-NR^{18}R^{19}$, C_{1-6}alkylsulfonylamino, oxime, phenyl, or a bivalent substituent of formula
$-O-CH_2-O-$ or
$-O-CH_2-CH_2-O-$;

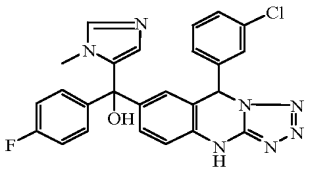
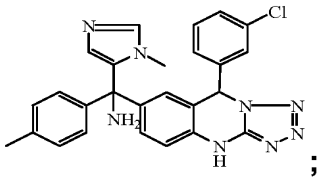
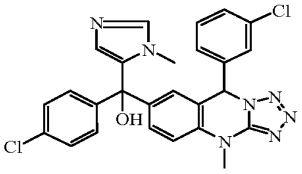
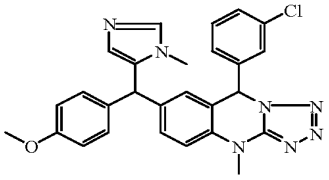
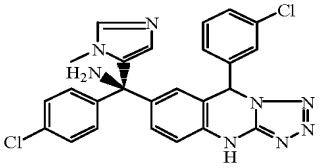
Het^1 is a mono- or bi-cyclic heterocyclic ring containing one or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulphur and nitrogen and optionally substituted by one or two substituents each independently selected from halo, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, C_{1-6}alkyl, haloC_{1-6}alkyl, -alkyl$NR^{18}R^{19}$, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, OCF_3, hydroxycarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonyl, $-CONR^{18}R^{19}$, $-NR^{18}R^{19}$, C_{1-6}alkylsulfonylamino, oxime or phenyl.

12. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 11 wherein r is 1, s is 1 and t is 0; R^1 is halo; R^2 is halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy or C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonyl; R^3 is hydrogen or a radical of formula (b-1) or (b-3) wherein R^7 is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl, R^8 is hydrogen and R^9 is hydrogen; R^4 is a radical of formula (c-1)wherein

R^{13} is hydrogen, R^{14} is C_{1-6}alkyl ; and R^6 is hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, -$(CH_2)_p$ –C_{3-10}cycloalkyl, -C_{1-6}alkylCO_2C_{1-6}alkyl or –Alk-Ar^1.

13. (Original) A compound according to claim 11 wherein r is 1, s is 1 and t is 0; R^1 is halo; R^2 is halo, C_{1-6}alkyl or C_{1-6}alkyloxy; R^3 is hydrogen, hydroxy or amino; R^4 is a radical of formula (c-1) wherein R^{13} is hydrogen and R^{14} is C_{1-6}alkyl; and R^6 is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl.

14. (Previously Presented) A compound according to claim 11 selected from the following compounds:


;

;

;

; and

.

15. (Original) A pharmaceutical composition comprising pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and as an active ingredient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in claim 11.

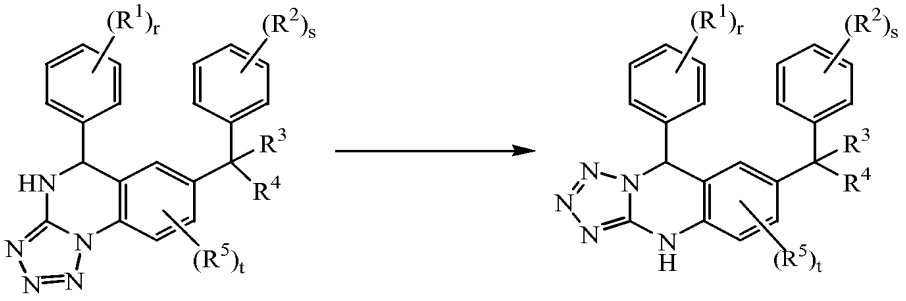
16. (Original) A process of preparing a pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 15 wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and the compound are intimately mixed.

17. (Canceled)

18. (Canceled)

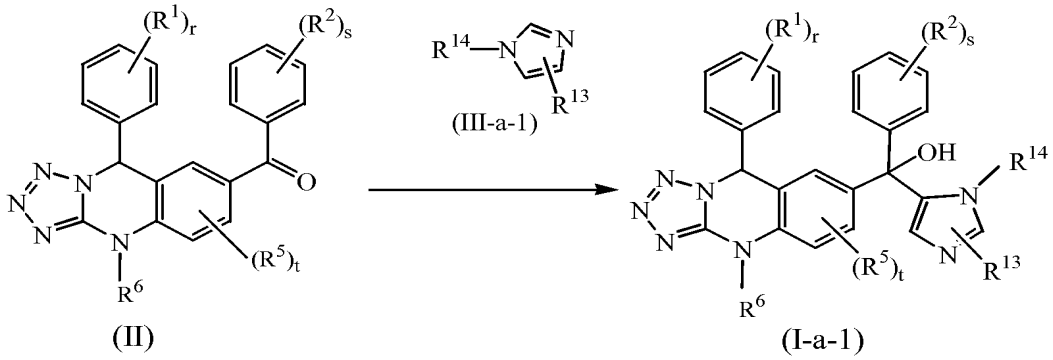
19. (Currently Amended) A process for the preparation of a compound as claimed in claim 11 which comprises:

a) converting intermediates of formula (V) in compounds of formula (I) wherein R^6 is hydrogen said compounds being referred to as compounds of formula (I-g) by heating at 120 °C in an appropriate solvent; and



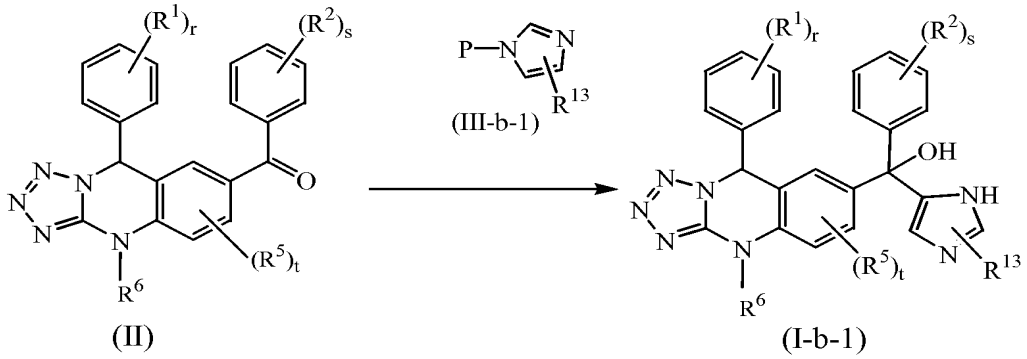
(V) (I-g)

b) reacting an intermediate ketone of formula (II) with an intermediate imidazole of formula (III-a-1) wherein R^{14} is C_{1-6}alkyl with the formation of compounds of formula (I) wherein R^4 represents a radical of formula (c-1), R^3 is hydroxy and R^{14} is C_{1-6}alkyl, said compounds being referred to as compounds of formula (I-a-1); and



(II) (III-a-1) (I-a-1)

c) reacting an intermediate ketone of formula (II) with an intermediate imidazole reagent of formula (III-b-1) wherein P is an optional protective group and R^{14} is hydrogen and subsequently removal of P with the formation of a compound of formula (I) wherein R^4 is a radical of formula (c-1), R^3 is hydroxy and R^{14} is hydrogen said compound being referred to as compounds of formula (I-b-1); and



; and

ǂ d) optionally effecting one or more of the following conversions in any desired order:

(i) converting a compound of formula (I) into a different compound of formula (I);

(ii) converting a compound of formula (I) into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or N-oxide thereof;

(iii) converting a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or N-oxide of a compound of formula (I) into the parent compound of formula (I);

(iv) preparing a stereochemical isomeric form of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or N-oxide thereof.